Biography -1938

Retirement Of Dr. E. J. Scott Removes Noted Figure From Leaders In Fight For Education

Became Secretary to Booker T. Washington At Age of 24—Talent For Statesmanship and Diplomacy Displayed Early—Learned How to Make Friends Of Foes For "The Sake of the Cause."

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It was in these years that Washington found Warren Logan, Robert R. Taylor, George Washington Carver, and a corps of other men who were to catch his vision and enlist in the cause. Washington traveled North, South, East and West, gazing into and studying the hearts of men. "Come!" he would say, "come and help us. We need you." And, one by one, they came. Their record is the history of a cause that was won.

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HE'LL RETIRE

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, educator statesman, diplomat, whose retirement as secretary of Howard university as of June 30 is regretted by thousands of persons throughout the nation who recognize his valuable gifts and his contribution to the cause of Negro education.

Educated at Wiley

Dr. Scott was born in Houston, Texas, in 1873, eight years before Tuskegee was founded. His formal education was acquired at Wiley college in Marshall, Tex. But for the intervention of Dr. Washington, he might have become a journalist, for the records show him to have been associated with The Freeman from 1894 until 1897. In 1897, Dr. Scott was married. In the same year, Dr. Washington called him to Tuskegee. For the next 18 years, he was secretary to Booker T. Washington. He also served as secretary of the Institute and of its board of trustees. Thus, at the age of 24, his feet were set in the course which he was to follow for the next 41 years. He became the disciple of a great man, of a great idea and of a great cause. Upon him was to devolve the responsibility of interpreting the idea of his great leader, of protecting the interests of his leader in the heat of battle and of, above all, advancing the cause.

Caught Between Theories

It would appear that Dr. Scott soon came to know and to understand Dr. Washington. Almost at the inception of his service, controversy arose, not with his leader, Dr. Washington, but with interests far afield in reputed dispute with Washington's theories of education. Foes appeared on two sides. At home, there were the whites, still unwilling to trust education for Negroes. They had to be coaxed, wheedled, palliated. They were stubborn and nasty. Adroitly, Dr. Washington and Dr. Scott flattered and cajoled, pleaded and preached. The cause must not be lost. Abroad, there was another school of thought, a differing theory as to Negro education, within the race. Both opposing factions had to be won, not fought. If Tuskegee were to succeed and the Tuskegee idea to be extended, support must be had from within and without the race.

It was doubtless the tuetlage which Dr. Scott received from Dr. Washington during this "fiery furnace" period of their association which inspired exercise for Dr. Scott's latent talent for statesmanship and diplomacy. The two men traveled together, ate together, lived together for nearly two decades. They visited a thousand cities, spoke to thousands of audiences, friendly and unfriendly. Frequently, foes would slip around the great leader to his young secretary, seeking a vulnerable point of attack. But the young secretary was a deft foilsman. Always, they left appeased, their ammunition dampened. Obstruction after obstruction vanished under his skillful touch. Appreciation and support for the Tuskegee idea and for Negro education grew. Emmett J. Scott became a leader in his own right.

Helped Make History

Manifestly, but sketchy outline is given above to the Emmett J. Scott who is to retire as secretary of Howard University at the end of this month. He, his associates, and their leader at Tuskegee, made history. The towering giants of the Reconstruction Period came to belong to another, earlier era, and these men, Washington, Scott, Logan, Taylor, and others too numerous to mention, all spiritually attuned to the same majestic ideal, took their places upon the stage to play the principal roles in the dramatic episodes of racial life at that time. A review of all their roles is too long to be reproduced here. Fostered under their magic formula, not only Negro education, but Negro journalism, Negro business, Negro fraternals, the Negro church and the Negro professional classes, all were to receive their credentials.

Modest, Democratic

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Indicative of the close relationship between Dr. Scott and Dr. Washington are two, among several, books written by Dr. Scott. One of these, "Tuskegee and Its People," published in 1910, was written in collaboration with Dr. Washington, and the other, "Booker T. Washington, Builder of a Civilization," published in 1916, had Lyman Beecher Stowe as a collaborator. Other notable literary works of Dr. Scott are "The American Negro in the World War," published in 1919, and "Negro Migration During the World War," a monograph study for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, published in 1920.

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In 1919, Dr. Scott was elected secretary-treasurer and business manager of Howard University. The selection of Dr. Scott was another shoulders his responsibilities as secretary-treasurer were transferred to Dr. Scott's shoulders and he retained his rare talents have been available in many other fields. In 1924, he was chosen as a member of the advisory committee of the Republican National Committee. In 1928, he served as a member of the

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HE'LL RETIRE

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On Y.M.C.A. Board

As a member of the Naional Council of the Young Men's Christian Association of America, and the first man of his race to be elected a vice-president of the Association, he has been associated with outstanding leaders of thought and religion.

Dr. Scott is a member of the Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole of the District of Columbia, a position to which he was appointed by the District Commissioners in 1932 for a term of ten years.

Only last year came additional recognition of his services and value as an educator when the George F. Peabody, the John F. Slater and the Jeanes Funds were merged in the Southern Education Foundation, Inc. Dr. Scott was elected secretary of the Foundation and of its board of directors. The Foundation has resources amounting to more than $3,000,000 confided to its care for carrying on educational work.

There is small cause for wonder, when one considers the amazing ramifications of Dr. Scott's work and influence during the last 40 years, that his retirement from the field of active service should provoke regret and inspire tribute.

As the New York Age has pertinently commented: "It seems hard that a man reaching the age of 65 should be forced to retire at a period when he is most needed."

"Were his judgment and insight impaired," The Age continues, "his tolerance turned to intolerance, his active brain dulled and his loyalty questionable, we should not hesitate to commend the board of trustees for their retirement of him.

"But Dr. Scott is as mentally alert and efficient today as he was 20 years ago, he has kept abreast of the times and his brain is just as active now as formerly. If anything, his ability to judge is intensified by experience and maturity."

Guiding
BY RICHA
By Richard Brent

PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR (1872-1906)

Amsterdam News 9-3-38

Paul Lawrence Dunbar, celebrated poet, was born in Dayton, Ohio n 1872 . . . In early childhood he began to show signs of his remarkable literary talent and wrote bits of verse from time to time which his mother saved for him . . . Paul received his education in Dayton and was the only colored student in the Dayton High School at the time of his attendance . . . He became president of the institution's literary society and editor of the monthly magazine called "The High School Times" . . . The class song for the graduation of 1891 was the work of his pen . . . Dunbar's poetic genius was not dimmed by the difficulties he encountered after finishing high school . . . He compiled his numerous poems and, after many unsuccessful attempts, found a publisher who was willing to print his excellent verse . . . Dunbar's books sold so fast that he wrote several volumes in rapid succession . . . Among his works were the poems "The Party", "When Malindy Sings", "Ode to Ethiopia", the novel entitled "The Uncalled" and several short stories . . . Paul traveled to England where he was received with much honor . . . Unfortunately, his brilliant career was cut off by failing health which resulted in death in 1906.

Successful Southerners

Minute Biographies of the Lives of Southern Men and Women Who Have Made Good

By O. C. W. TAYLOR

SHERMAN L. GREENE, Sr.

Thirty-six years ago Sherman Lawrence Green was cutting logs and diggins stumps on the campus of Alcorn College. This week he stood in the pulpit of historic old Zion A.M.E. Church in Natchez, Miss., a church purchased from the Presbyterians by the A.M.E. Church in 1868, a church which still has its old slave balcony where the black slaves were wont to sit and worship their masters' God, and as he stood in the pulpit of his church in this equally historic city, he received the plaudits of the multitude, praising him from rising from a log cutter on the campus of Alcorn, from a country circuit rider, to a bishop of one of the greatest churches in history and a character world-wide in importance.

Twenty-seven of his presiding elders and 400 of the ministers of the Louisiana and Mississippi conferenced together with the thousands of his members in these two States rose to give him honor along with high church dignitaries from other sections, churchmen of other religious connections and private citizens from all walks of life.

Bishop Greene entered Alcorn at the age of 14 and taught school between sessions to assist him through school. At 18 years of age he started his ministerial profession being appointed after his ordination to a small country circuit which he had to cover without benefit of railroad transportation. After a few years of preaching he entered Wilberforce University to further prepare himself for service and later he entered Shorter College. He has been honored by several colleges and holds the degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Laws from Wilberforce, Master of arts from Allen College and Doctor of Divinity from Campbell College. During his pastorate he served St. James A.M.E. Church in New Orleans, St. Matthews Church in Shreveport and Bethel Church in Little Rock, Ark. He has served as president of Lampton College in Alexandria and of Shorter College, his alma mater. He is at present bishop of the Eighth Episcopal District which embraces the conferences of Louisiana and of Mississippi, the state where he was born, for it was near Vicksburg that he was born.

Bishop Greene was ordained bishop ten years ago in 1928. He has twice been delegate to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, one of which was held in London, England, and the other in Atlanta, Ga. He has served as presiding bishop in South America, West Indies, Arkansas and Tennessee as well as in his present assignment. He has represented his church as member of two world conferences, the "World Conference on Life and Work" held at Oxford, England and the "World Conference on Faith and Order' held in Scotland. He was elected member of the executive committee of the last mentioned conference to hold office for ten years.

Bishop Greene is fortunate in having a wife who is active in church affairs and who is still of infinite help to him in his work. His son, also a minister, is a presiding elder in the Mississippi conference.

Aside from his work in which he is mostly absorbed, Bishop Greene is intensely interested in the unification of all Christian churches in general but he is most particularly interested in the organic union of all Negro Methodists. With all of the praise given him, Bishop Greene has never lost the common touch and has never been hard to approach and to see.

Biography – 1938

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By O. C. W. TAYLOR

Courier

10-1-38

Henderson Hollowell Dunn

Few men in the South have been as active in as many different circles as has been Henderson H. Dunn of New Orleans. He is a native of Thibodaux, a small village in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana where he received the first rudiments of his education. He removed early to New Orleans where he entered Straight College doing there his high school work, receiving his degree of bachelor of arts in its college department and finishing the divinity school of the same college. He entered the ministry of the Congregational Church and for fourteen years was pastor of Central Congregational Church in New Orleans. He served as secretary of the American Missionary Association's League of Schools which embraced some fifteen schools among which were Straight, Talledega, Tillotson, Lemoyne and other schools. He also served as Superintendent of the Negro Congregational Churches in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma. He founded the Colored Day Nursery which for a number of years was a part of the church work of Central Congregational Church. He has been very interested in the educational work of the state of Louisiana. He served as examiner for teachers when positions in New Orleans were given as a result of competitive examinations. He also was one of the organizers of the New Orleans Sumner Normal which was conducted as a part of the regular school work of the public school system of the Orleans Parish Schools. He was one of the first to enter into the work for the Times-Picayune Xmas Gift Fund for Negro children and has been secretary of that charitable organization since its birth. He founded the Colored Educational Alliance which is still in existence and of which he is still an active member. He has probably served as guest preacher in more pulpits of Louisiana and of Texas than any other minister who is not a regular traveling evangelist. His great hobby is newspaper work. He is at present reporter for the Times-Picayune, leading white daily newspaper of New Orleans and in that capacity is a familiar figure in practically every church convention and meeting in the state of Louisiana. For many Thanksgivings he has been given the commission to write a half page in this paper on the annual progress of the Negro for the year and has done a very commendable job of it. He is at present a teacher in the New Orleans public schools located in the Booker T. Washington school. Rev. Dunn has five children, five daughters. Three of them are teaching school, two in the New Orleans public school system and one in a private school. Two are still infants and in school. Scarcely a project of any kind obtains in the Crescent City without the presence and the activities of H. H. Dunn.

GUIDING LIGHTS AMONG GREATEST AMERICANS

BENJAMIN BANNEKER
(1731-1804)

Benjamin Banneker, astronomer, philosopher and inventor, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, in 1731 . . . Unlike most colored children of his time, he was allowed to go to school, where he soon proved himself to be a star pupil . . . His favorite subject was mathematics . . . The first clock made in America out of entirely American materials was fashioned by Banneker in his early manhood . . . He became very much interested in astronomy and would sit at night studying the heavenly bodies . . . A friend gave him books on mathematics and astronomy which he studied diligently . . . The first almanac ever produced was the brain child of Banneker, who was able to forecast accurately the eclipse of the sun and moon . . . His almanacs sold well for ten years . . . Thomas Jefferson, after seeing one of these almanacs, marvelled at the great mentality of this genius . . . Jefferson sent a copy to Monsieur Condorcet, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and to members of the Philanthropic Society, who were convinced that color had nothing to do with the power of one's brain . . . Banneker assisted in the planning of the capital, Washington, D. C., which is today one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE
President Bethune-Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla., and Director N.Y.A.

WASHINGTON — Mary McLeod Bethune was one of a family of seventeen children born of slave parents in an humble cabin near Mayesville, South Carolina. When she was about eleven years old, a little mission school was opened near her home by the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church. Influenced by her mother's hungering for knowledge, Mary McLeod was one of the first children to walk the long miles to school. She was later awarded a scholarship at Scotia Seminary by Miss Mary Crissman of South Denver, Colorado.

Trained at Scotia Seminary, the State College at Orangeburg, South Carolina, and the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, she founded her own school for girls at Daytona Beach, Florida, in 1904. Her capital was $1.50 and unlimited faith; her plant, a rented cottage. In 1923 this school was merged with the Cookman Institute of Jacksonville, Florida, and became co-educational. Today it is an accredited Junior college specializing in teacher training, and its campus boasts fourteen buildings appraised at approximately a million dollars. At present she is taking time out from her duties as President of this institution, now known as Bethune-Cookman College, to serve as a Director of the National Youth Administration. In this capacity, she pro-

moted the participation of over 50,000 young colored men and women in the NYA program, making possible opportunities for training, for guidance, employment and healthful recreation. She was appointed by the President of the United States to membership on the special committee to study the problems of farm tenancy.

Education, lecturer, executive, writer, Mrs. Bethune was chosen a few years ago as one of the fifty greatest American Women. Mrs. Bethune is the founder and first president of the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women; president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, 1924-28; founder, National Headquarters for the National Association of Colored Women in Washington; past-president National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools; past-president Florida State Federation of Colored Women; founder of the Florida Delinquent Home for Colored Girls; member Red Cross Commission for Florida Relief for 1928 flood, Hoover Committee on Child Welfare, the International Council of Women, General Conferences of the Methodist Church and of the Delta Sigma Theta and Iota Phi Lambda Sororities; vice-president, National Urban League, the National Business League, National Insurance Association and of the Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation. She is recipient of the Spingarn Medal and of the Francis A. Drexel Award for distinguished service to her race and the nation.

Her life epitomizes the strength of spirit and the power of will to overcome apparently unsurmountable obstacles. She is recognized as one of the most potent factors in the growth of inter-racial good will in America.

GUIDING LIGHTS

GRANVILLE T. WOODS

Granville T. Woods, noted inventor, was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1856 . . . Woods attended school until he was ten years of age, when he was placed in a machine shop where he learned the machinists and blacksmith trades . . . In 1872 he went West and worked as fireman, later as engineer on one of the Ironi Mountain Railroads of Missouri . . . nearly all his spare time was devoted to the study of electricity . . .In 1876 he left for the East where he received two years special training in electrical and mechanical engineering in college . . . 1878 found him employed in the capacity of engineer aboard the "Ironsides", a British steamer . . . Later he handled a locomotive on the D. & S. Railroad . . .Mr. Woods invented the induction railway telegraph, a system for communicating to and from moving trains, greatly diminishing the loss of life and property . . . He established a factory in Cincinnati, Ohio, for the manufacture of telephone, telegraph and other electrical instruments.

GUIDING LIGHTS

MME. C. J. WALKER
(1868-1925)

Undoubtedly the most outstanding woman of our race was Madame C. J. Walker, founder of the Mme. C. J. Walker Mfg. Co. . . . Her true life story is more fascinating than fiction . . . From a slave cabin to a half-million-dollar country estate at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, a New York town house and a magnificent manufacturing plant in Indianapolis—such were the results of her unceasing efforts. . . .Born of slave parents in Delta, Louisiana, in 1868; made an orphan at seven; married at fourteen to have a home; left a widow with a child at twenty; she reared and educated her daughter and left her in control of an immense business before her death . . . Mme. Walker became a great benefactress of our race by her philanthropies, by her profound interest in all worthy colored projects, and by developing beauty preparations that have asisted in the progress of our race . . . In 1925 death brought to a close the brilliant career of this very remarkable woman.

BIOGRAPHY - 1938

SAYS:--"PREACHERS SHOULD RETIRE AT SEVENTY"

Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Sr., Presents His Autobiography in a Volume Titled 'Against the Tide'—a Story of His Fruitful and Eventful Life of Over 70 Years.

Tells of His Struggles from a One Room Log Hut to the End of Over a Half Century—The Last 29 Years as Pastor of the World's Largest Protestant Church.

By REV. GEORGE W. HARVEY
Associate Religious Editor

Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Sr., pastor-emeritus of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, New York City, has given an account of how he spent the first year of his deserved retirement, in the completition and publication of his book "Against the Tide." The volume was released on November 30 by Richard R. Smith, 120 E. 39th St., New York City, as published. It is a volume of over three hundred and twenty-five pages with eleven chapters and an epilogue. The introduction was written by a long friend of Dr. Powell's. In four well written pages Dr. William P. Hayes, gives an accurate introduction to the setting, locale and sequence of the book.

ANTICIPATED BY FRIENDS

Dr. Powell's book, "Against the Tide" has been anxiously anticipated by his many friends and admirers throughout the world. For truly, if there is a Negro preacher known by the world, Dr. Clayton Powell, Sr., is that man. He has become known by his work, service, sermons and the progressive and constructive pastorate of twenty nine years of the world's largest, modern, model church, and by the thousands that have heard him and read of him for nearly a half century.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

Now, in the writing and the publication of the story of his life and work, each admirer has an opportunity to get closer to this veteran of the cross through the pages of this volume. If you want to live vividly a part of his seventy-three years, if you want to know of his struggles, his aims, his joys, his sorrows and attainments, then by all means, read "Against the Tide." The author informs me that he will autograph each copy purchased directly from him. The price is $2.00, and Dr. Powell may be addressed at 132 W. 138th street, New York City. The book contains many valuable insights, methods of financing the work of the church, notes of history, tributes and the life philosophy of this great cosmopolitan preacher, pastor, writer, orator traveler, leader, parent and friend.

BOOK MORE THAN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

While the book is primarily about the author, it also contains many hitherto unknown side lights and comments on Negro history from the days of the reconstruction period up until now. Since, 'no man lives unto himself," Dr. Powell very graciously includes names, scenes and stories of many persons black and white, who in some way, helped him "buck the tide" of life. Well over a hundred persons are named and alluded to in the entire story of his very interesting life.

Born down in dear old Franklin County, Virginia, near Martin's Mill, also the home county of Booker T. Washington, Byrd Prillerman and Rev. W. W. Brown, the story leads the reader on through West Virginia, where he met his wife, the former Mattie Fletcher Shaffer, then into Ohio, where after a period of reckless worldliness, he was happily and securely converted in the spring of 1885, during a revival at Rendville, Ohio, under the leadership of the Rev. D. B. Houston.

This volume should be included among the many important books as one that must be read at all costs and at all odds. I think it stands as a leader in its field and area covered. For it is not only a story of a man, but of a family a ministerial career, of a developing race, of an old historic church more than one hundred and thirty years old and the growth of a city and its social ideals and development. No lover of good literature no student of the Race and its history, no preacher or teacher, no church officer or member, no aspiring boy or girl, no home or public library, no one who loves the true, the good and the beautiful should miss the contribution that "Against the Tide," will make to personal knowledge and life experience.

A GREAT STUDENT

During the last fifty years the author says: "He has spent four hours reading each day." There are beautiful and telling descriptions used in travels, in relating the writer's Izaak Walton experiences, his letter, crusades, conversations and speeches of many occasions. The book is a good reflection of a fertile mind and vine ex perience. A man has something who has as Dr. Powell suggests read over seven thousand and two hundred books in the last fifty years, and then to have done the marvelous work accomplished in Abyssinia.

INSIGHTS ON THE PASTORATE

For several years it has been generally agreed that if any one in the church were to write a definite book on the Negro preacher, his task and pastoral experiences in the last twenty-five years that book should be written by one who has been in the thick of that life and able to survive the "tides" and make a definite contribution to the church, to the race at large, to the world and to God. Surely the author has had three charges: Ebenezer, Philadelphia, 1892-1893; Immanuel, New Haven, September 1893 to December, 1908; Abyssinia, December 1908 until November, 1937.

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK)

AUTHOR

Dr. A. Clayton Powell Sr., pastor emeritus of Abyssinia Baptist Church, New York City, has written a new book, which is reviewed in another column.

Biography - 1938
See: — Necrology, Georgia
Reference - Mr. George Foster Peabody.

Life and Works of George Foster Peabody Stand Out As A "Rock In A Weary Land"

His Amazing Services For Peace Were Comprehensive and Real, Asserts Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones

By DR. THOMAS JESSE JONES

Educational Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund at Memorial Day Services in Brooklyn, May 30.

"FAREWELL TO ARMS" is probably more eagerly sought today than in all human history. The return to the cruel processes of ruthless war in this Twentieth Century is the outstanding tragedy of civilization. The dictatorships of Italy, Germany and Japan seem to involve all nations in the horrors of national and international savagery and murder.

Who and where are the Heroes of Peace? In this world-wide crisis, the life and works of George Foster Peabody stand out as a "rock in a weary land." His devotion to mankind and his courageous statesmanship are ever an inspiration to service for peace and good will among men. He was a "Pacifist" in the best sense of that much misunderstood term.

DR. JONES

SERVICES REAL

His amazing services for peace were comprehensive, thorough and real. He had an extraordinary consciousness of the causes of war as rooted in poverty, in selfishness, in ignorance and in prejudice. As the outstanding American Hero of Peace, he devoted all the years of his long life to the elemental foundations of human welfare.

Born in Georgia, he was indefatigable in his championship of interracial cooperation. As a trustee of Hampton, Howard and Tuskegee, as the donor of the first modern Y. M. C. A. for Negroes, as a charter member of almost all important movements for Negro welfare, George Peabody Foster filled a unique place in the progress of the Negro people of America.

Born in agricultural Georgia, he realized the elemental importance of the soil, of forestry, of agriculture, and the conservation of all natural resources. He founded a professorship of forestry at the University of Georgia and encouraged its development into a School of Forestry, now a most potent factor in the conservation of one of Georgia's greatest natural resources.

AIDED WARM SPRINGS

His vision, his administrative ability and his practical statesmanship were largely instrumental in the full development of the healing waters of Saratoga Springs in New York and Warm Springs in Georgia. "It was typical of the indomitable spirit of the man", said President Roosevelt, "that at an age when many men are seeking the ease of retirement, George Foster Peabody entered heart and soul into the work at Warm Springs.

His extraordinary services for education command the gratitude of all Americans and especially of Negro Americans. "These seventy years have taught me", said Mr. Peabody on his eighteenth birthday, "that wisely ordered educational effort is the supreme hope of mankind." With General Armstrong of Hampton and Booker Washington of Tuskegee, he believed that education is life—learning by doing and the adaptation of learning and doing to the common needs of the common day in every community.

A life-long friend of George Foster Peabody has fittingly said: "This great American's triple interests were Government, Education and Religion." Volumes would be required to expand these comprehensive interests into the manifold services of his financial generosity, his extraordinary correspondence, his innumerable conferences with friends of every race and condition, his wide distribution of books and pamphlets, and his practical statesmanship and personal participation in a nameless number of good causes, always for human rights and human welfare.

HAD SINCERE FAITH

Above and beneath all of George Foster Peabody's convictions and actions was a very deep, sincere and all-controlling spiritual faith. His consciousness of God and of humanity inspired his every thought and impelled him to immediate action for the conservation of nature and the full development of mankind without regard to race, language, nationality or previous condition. His interests extended from the soil, God's greatest material gife, and included the highest expressions of culture, art and religion.

"Farewell to Arms" will ultimately be achieved through those who will follow the inspiring ideals and services of George Foster Peabody. The causes of war are rooted in a wide variety of individual and social conditions. The foundations of peace include all the essentials of civilization. The program for permanent peace must provide for health and sanitation, for economic justice, for neighborliness and cooperation of all races and classes, for the safety and decencies of home life, and above all for recreation and re-creation—physical, mental and spiritual.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY

He was a "pacifist" in the best sense of that much misunderstood term.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
June 10, 1938

'First Negro Citizen of South' Celebrates 93rd Birthday Here

James Carroll Napier, termed the first Negro citizen of the South, celebrated his ninety-third birthday yesterday recalling the tribulations of the past and commenting upon what he believes is a "better world."

Seated at his desk at the Citizens Saving Bank and Trust Company, 345 Fourth Avenue, North, Napier attributed his excellent health and long life to "proper behavior and the guidance of his parents and the effort on every hand to make friends with whomever I have come in contact regardless of race or creed."

His recollection of the days of slavery are very vivid, he declared, and remarked that he had seen "much of the good that came from the master to the slave and very little of the evil that some people talk about." The change in the world today which he finds most laudable is that in the educational field—"a change from state laws preventing the education of all our people to the situation existing today, when the State is spending thousands of dollars upon the education of all its citizens."

Born in 1845

The oldest son of William Carroll and Jane Elizabeth Napier, he was born near Nashville, June 9, 1845, the day after the death of Andrew Jackson. When his parents moved to Nashville some years later, they organized a school for their children in cooperation with a few other Negro families. However, shortly after the Negro teacher was brought here from Cincinnati, the school was closed "under the laws of the State of Tennessee." Napier's parents then arranged to send their two sons to Wilberforce, where they received their preliminary education.

Later he attended Oberlin College, in Ohio. The Napiers have no children but they have reared a number of nieces and nephews, he said. One nephew is graduating from Oberlin College this year, and he will be the fourth generation to attend the college.

After serving as a page in the Senate of the State of Tennessee, Napier was appointed in 1867 by Gov. W. C. Brownlow as one of three commissioners in Davidson County to audit the claims of loyalist citizens whose property had been destroyed during the War Between the States. Later he attended Howard University, where he studied law under Prof. John M. Langston, leading Negro educator of his day, whose daughter later became Napier's wife. They will celebrate their fifty-first wedding anniversary on October 7 of this year.

Entered Revenue Service

Napier then returned to Nashville and entered the Internal Revenue Service. He had previously been admitted to the Tennessee Bar to practice law. He was the prime mover in the organization of the One Cent Savings Bank, first Negro bank to be organized in this State. Later the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, the organization has continued to the present day and Napier during all these years has served as its cashier without compensation.

In 1908 he was offered the position of consul to Bahia, Brazil, by President Theodore Roosevelt and two years later the position of minister resident and consul general of Liberia, but Napier declined both and applied for the position of Register of the United States Treasury. The position was granted him in 1911 by President Taft. He remained in this capacity through the Taft administration and seven months of Wilson's term.

Napier has served as a member of the Nashville City Council, as lecturer on medical jurisprudence at Meharry Medical College, as a member of the boards of trustees of Meharry, Howard, and Fisk Universities, of Walden College, and the Anna T. Jeannes Fund, of which board he acts as vice-chairman.

In 1935, the first doctor of laws degree ever conferred at Fisk University was given Napier "for his distinguished service to the Negro race and American nation for nearly seventy years as statesman, educator, and citizen."

J. C. NAPIER